LOUISIANA AND NEW YORK LINE OF PACKETS. For the better accommodation of shapers, it is intended to despatch a ship from this port on the lat, 5th, 10th, 15th, 20th, 3ad 25th of each mouth, commencing the 10th October and continuan until May when regular days will be appointed for the remainder of the year, whereby great delays and disappointments will be prevented during the summer months. The following shape will commence this arrangement:

Sup 10 CONE2. Captain Cornell.

Sup 10 CONE2. Captain Maken.

Sup 10 CONE2. Captain Milliard.

Sup 20 CONE2. Captain Milliard.

Sup 10 CONE2. Captain Milliard.

Sup MASHVILLE. Captain Milliard.

Sup MASHVILLE. Captain Deckinson.

Sup MASHVILLE. Captain Milliard.

Sup Compared and the captain of twater, have recently been for passengers unequalled for comfort. They are commanded to be experienced masters. who will make every exertise to give general satisfaction. Frey will at all times be towed up and down the Massissipple by scennosate.

Neither the owners of captains of these ships will be responsible for jewelry, bullion, precious stones, silver or plated ware, or for any letters, parcel or

NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Ship GARRICK, Captain Wm. Skiddy, 25th October.
Ship ROSCIUS, Captain John Collins, 25th November.
Ship SIDDONS: Captain John Collins, 25th November.
Ship SIERIDAN, Captain F. A. Depyster, 25th January.
Ship SIERIDAN, Captain F. A. Depyster, 25th January.
Ship SIERIDAN, Captain F. A. Depyster, 13th Novem'r.
Ship GARRICK, Captain Wm. Skiddy, 13th December.
Ship ROSCIUS, Captain John Collins, 12th January.
These ships are all of the first class, quiwards of 1000 tons, built
in the city of New York, with sach improvements as combine
great speed with unusual comfort for passengers. Every care
has been taken in the arrangement of their accommodations.
The prace of passage hance is \$100, for which ample stores will
be provided. These ships are cumanaded by experienced
masters, who will make every exertion to give general satisfaction.

Neither the captains or owners of the ships will be responsible for at y letters, parcels or packages sent by them, unless regular bils of lading are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

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and expedite travel, and make passengers as comfortable as possible.

By this route you may be sure of reaching New Orleans
rom New York seven or eight days sooner than any other line,
at an expense not exceeding \$72.

1177

President W & R. R. R. Co.

NEW YORK AND BUSTON RAIL ROAD LINE.
Vin Norwich AND BORCESTER RAILROAD.

Composed of the following superior steamers running in connection with the Norwick & Worcester and Worcester & Bostou Rail Range.

WORCESTER, Capt. J. H. Vanderbilt.

NEW HAVEN, Capt. J. K. Dustan.

CLEOPATRA. Capt.

On and after Monday, Nov. 21st, this line will be run tri-weekly, leaving New York, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays
only, at 4 f. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBAN 1—
Lancing at intermediate Flaces.—The new
Lancing at intermediate Flaces.—The new
Capt-in A. F. St. John. will leave the Steamboat Pier between the foot of Con 'thoud and Liberty streets, on Tuesday
afternous, Nov. 29, at five o'clock.
For passage or leight, apply on board, or to P. C. SHULTZ
at the office an the wharf.
N, B—All binds of property taken only at the rak of the
owners thereof.

NEWARK AND NEW YORK.—Fare
Ouly 12% cents.—The splendid and commodi
ous steamer PASSAIC, Capt. John Gaffy, f. Newark, at 8 o'clock, A. M. and 1 o'clock,

lays included.

But of every description carried at reduced prices. PACKET FOR MAI. SEILLES—The ship HENRY THOMPSON, So vester, master, will sail on
the lat December. For Ireight or passage apply to
BOYD & INCKEN, Agents,
9 Toutibe Buildings.

JOSEPH McMURRAY, 100 Pine street, New York, given Drafts in sums to suit anniferate, on the PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND,

LONDON AND MANCHESTER INDIA RUB-WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 8 Wall street. The sebsember has received and ofters for sale a large assortment of imported India Rubber Water Proof Goods, viz: Coats and Capes, of maperior Lama, Cashtreet Lama, Persian, Merme and Cotton, of all golors and sizes.

Cloth-india Rubber, Water Proof, super Lama, Lama Persian, and Cotton, prepared for 1 Nors.

India Rubber Webbings for suspenders, correts, &c., a28 cm. 6.

MARTIN'S CASH TAILORING

ESTABLISHMENT.

184 William Street, Corner of Am Street,
18 decidedly the cheapest in the city. There is always on hand a select stock of seasonable goods, purchased for cash, which will be referred to the city. There is always on the city. There is always on which will be referred to the city. There is always on which will be referred to the control of cash, which will be referred to the control of cash, which will be referred to the control of the control

Terms—Usah on delivery MICHAEL E. MARTIN of but a continuous management of the continuous management of the continuous management of the continuous management of the continuous managements building formerly known as the Equastrian Exchange or Look's Gicas, 408 Bowery, on Vaushall Garden for the instruction of ladies and gentlement in that healthful and necessary secondishment, the set of horsemanship in all its branches. The Acquerny is furnished with dreasing and citting rooms, must be considered in the structure of the confort of pupils, and the structures we card to respectability will be adhered to the structure of the confort of pupils, and the structure we card to respectability will be adhered to the oldest professors from Europe, to take charge of the same, and flatters himself that the enterprise will need with the appropation and encouragement of a liberal public.

Terms and particulars may be ascertained on application as

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W. D. DIRE OW, Proprietor.

PLECTRO MAGNETIC PLATES for rheumatisms, nertrous affections, &c., prepared under the direction of M. Lemanrous, apothecary in Paris, general seport in New York, 65

Franklin a rect, at M. Ninuarda. Price \$1 50.

Infailitule cure for the most acute and inveterate pain, such as
acute and chronic rheumativns, the goatt, beara 50, *citit, tic
doloreus, danse de saint Guy, chils, megrim, cramps in the
stromach, and, shortly, for all nervous affections, chiefly diseases
of women and young girts, as green sisteness, amenorrhes, suppressions, vapors, pervous attacks, &c.

116 Im²r

Revolutionary War, for the Trial of Joshua H. Smith, supposed to have been connected with Andre and Arnold.

(Continued from yesterday.)

The Court met according to adjournment, and resumed the trisi of Mr. Smith.

Colonea, Lank. Haves Hav was produced on the part of the prosecution, and sworn.

Questroy to this.—Dub any conversation pass between you and the prisener, Mr. Smith, respecting a person under the name of John Anderson? If any add, please to inform the Court of it, and the time and place.

A.—A little time after Mr. Smith was apprehended at my house at rishkill—he was apprehended between twelve and one c'clock in the night on Menday-I got Col. Govion to consent to Mr. Smith's coming dut of the cold room, and set in the common room, where we had a fire. At the fire side I sat asst to Mr. Smith, and in a fire. At the fire side I sat asst to Mr. Smith, and in a fire of the consent of the control of the cold room, and set in the common room, where we had a fire. At the fire side I sat asst to Mr. Smith, and in a fire of the consent of the consent of the control of the cold room, and set in the common room, where we had a fire. At the fire side I sat asst to Mr. Smith, and in a fire of the consent of the control of the cold room, and the consent of the control of the control of the cold room, and the control of the control of the cold room, and the cold r

British officer?

A —I had none. Mr. Smith has all along told me, from the night of his being apprehended to the last night when I had a conversation with him, that Arnoid told him he

Q by Covar—When Mr. Smith said he hoped Ander-son was not taken, did you understand that he meant by

A.-1 dia.

Q. by Count—Did Mr. Smith give you the reason for his supposing the circumstances which he informed you of and you have related, were the causes of his being ap-

prehended?

A.—He gave me no other reason but saying that he was suce there was nothing else could appear against him but the going on board the Vulture man-of-war.

Q by Count—Did Mr. Smith give you the reasons for his saying he hoped that John Anderson was not taken?

A.—He did not.

him but the going on board the Vulture man-of-war.
Q by Court—Did Mr. Smith give you the reasons for his saying he hoped that John Anderson was not taken?
A—He did not.
Q. by Court—Did Mr. Smith inform you that he made any objections to the proposal General Arnold made him of going on board the Vulture?
A—I think he did say he objected to going on board, because these people's tempers must be much ruffled en account of the firing upon the ship, which I understood was the firing that took place at the ship the day of the night he went on board.
Q. by Court—in the course of the conversation Mr. Smith had with you, did he appear then to be suspicious that General Arnold sad this Mr. John Anderson had been concerning something that was bad?
A—No. He did not appear so to me, for until Mr. Smith and myself had that conversation, I was an entire stranger to the cause of his being apprehended, and could not imagine what he could be apprehended for—then I suspect d this to be the cause.
Q—Did Col. Govion inferm Mr. Smith of the cause of his being apprehended?
A—He did not, which I am almost certain of, from this circumstance: at the house I saked him if he would let me knew for what Mr. Smith was apprehended; he told me he would if I would promise not to tell Mr. Smith. I promised him I would not; he then told me that some persons had been taken up, who could preve that Mr. Smith had been carryingron a traitorous correspondence with the enemy. Then my suspicions began to arise about the transactions on board of the Vulture.
Q. by Cours—Did you sak Mr. Smith why he hoped that John Anderson was not taken, I had referred to what you said of his informing that I was on board the man of wer, or that I had a knowledge of any designs which might be biguirious to the country?
A.—I supposed that you were afraid of its being known that you had been aboard of the man of war; not of any other thing injurious to the country.

Q.—Was the conversation in which Mr. Smith between you and Mr. Smith, or not?
A.—I took place when Mr. Smith

tween the two platoons, and there was a soldier on each side of us. We speke so lond as we might have been sheard.

Q by Mr. Smith—Do you recollect my ever mentioning to you my anxiety that my sesistance to General Howe and General Arneld, for procuring intelligence, should be known generally, as it might be prejudicial to me in my exposed situation, if the enemy came up?

A.—I do. It was previous to your being apprehended. Q by Do—Can you inform the Court where I was from the evening of the Saturday I came to your house, until I was taken? If you can, please do it.

A.—Saturday evening you arrived at my house, went into the bed room, where I supposed you staid all night. Next morning, which was Sunday, I was up before you, had occasion to go into the room where you slept, and saw yen, in bed. Sunday all day I think you were at my house. Enday evening we took a walk down to the post rides's house to hear the news. We returned to my doer, but did not go in—went from there to Dr. M'Knight's, the same house where General Scott lives, to pay our respects to General Washinston. We supped together at Dr. M'Knight's in company with General Knox. General Washington came out, and staid a few minutes with us. We staid at Dr. McKnight's until between ten and eleven o'clock that night, and returned to my house. After sitting some little time by the fire, we parted, and each went to our rooms. Next worning which was Monday, the family met as usual, and you were in the house. After breakfast you went out with your wife and sister in a phasion; some little time after that, your wife and sister in a phasion; some little time after that, your wife and sister in a phasion; some little time after that, your wife and sister in a phasion; some little time after that, your wife and sister in a phasion; some little time after that, your wife and sister in a phasion; some little time after that pour had been to the blacksmith's to get some tron work done to pole of the phacen, which I saw. We then went from my house to Foughkeepsie; w

Note—All the papers and documents referred to in this trial are published in a pumphlet form by us, and may be has at the desk of the Herald Office, corner of Massan and Faiton street, confed verbatim from the original papers found on the persons of Andre and Smith.

walk up to town to the Governor's; you came to the Governor's some little time after me, in the phæton, and you had a private conversation with the Governor; from theace we returned to Col. Bostwick's, staid a few minates there, and returned to my house. You felt exceedingly sleepy and drowsy, and went to bed leng before any of the family, and between twelve and one that night was apprehended by Col. Govion.

Q by Coura — Did Mr. Smith, after he arrived at your house, on Saturday evening, or between that time and the time he was taken, mention any particular intelligence he had received from the enemy, or of any movements he expected would be made by them?

A.—He did not. He was asked by his wife what kept him away so long; he said that he had been transacting a piece of important business for Arnold. She asked him what it was; he said it cas not for women to know, or some such expression.

him what it was; he said it was not for women to know, or some such expression.

Q. by Do.—Didany conversation pass between you and Mr. Smith on the propriety or impropriety of his going on board the vessel in the night?

A.—I asked him what time he went on board; he told mie that it was in the night; I told him I thought it exceeding imprudent, his going on board at night under the sanction of a flag; he told me that it was General Arnold's desire that it should be done at night, for he (Arnold's desire that it should be done at night, for he (Arnold's Arnold told me why he chose it should be done secretly?

A.—I do not recollect that you gave me the reasons.

The Court postponed farther proceedings on Mr.
Smith's trial until Menday, and adjourned until that day
it nine o'clock A. M.

Eighth Day, Oct. 11th, 1780.

The Court met agreeable to the orders of the Comma

der in-Chief.

The Judge Advocate General being indisposed with a fever, Mr. Edwards, the Deputy Judge Advocate attended in his stead.

Mr. Smith, the prisoner, being unable to attend owing to his indisposition, the Court adjourned 'till to morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

Near Dev. Cet 18th 1750

NINTH DAY, Oct. 12th, 1780. The Court met secording to adjournment and proceeded in the trial of Mr. Smith.

The Judge Advocate laid before the Court the annexed papers marked Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, which Mr. Smith admits were papers he has had in his possession.

Mr. JONA. LAWRANCE produced by Mr. Smith was sworn.

Mr. Jona. Lawrance produced by Mr. Smith was sworn.

Q. by Mr. Smith.—Do you recollect my political conduct in New York previous to our leaving it?

A.—I know but little of your political conduct while in New York, but it appeared to me your general character was in favor of the country.

Q. by D. —What has been my general conduct in the country since leaving Mew York?

A.—At Dobbs' Ferry I remember seeing you pass and repess as one of the Convention of the State of New York. The convention was thensitting at Harlem. I was one who then guarded the Ferry to examine passengers, and on examising you, you produced your credentists of being one of the Convention.

Q. by Do.—What has been my general character in the country since leaving New York?

A.—Your general character was that you was a friend to the country, and from several conversations I have had with you within this twelve months you appeared to me to beso.

Mr. Jonathan Holcoms, produced by Mr. Smith, was

Q. by Mr. Shith to Col. Hav.—Do you remember asking me on the road from Fishkill to Robinson's house if Ihad over wrote any treasonable letters to New York? A.—I did ask you if you had wrote any treasonable or any other letters privately to New York—you said you had not.

Q. by Do.—What was your reason for asking me this? A.—Colonel Govion informing me that there were persons taken up that would prove you held a traitorous correspondence with the enemy.

Q. by Do.—Did I not on the road complain much of my being taken in such a manner as I was, as I was conscious of no evil design against the country?

A.—You'd did complain of the manner of your being taken and carried down, and said you thought yourself exceedingly ill used after all your services to the country, said thanked God you was conscious of having done nothing could deserve such treatment, and when you got to Head Quarters, said, you would be very high about your treatment.

gen and carried down, and san you unought yourself exceedingly ill used after all your services to the country, and thanked God you was conscious of having done nothing could deserve such treatment, and when you got to Head Quarters, said, you would be very high about your treatment.

Q. by Do.—Is it not doublt the distance from the point of the Clove to Tailer's Point in the North River?

A.—I think it is nearly double the distance.

Q. by Do.—Ould you collect from my conduct when first apprehended at Fishkill any behavior in me which conveyed to yeu an idea of my having done any thing of a crimical nature?

A.—I did not, for you ordered your boy to follow you with a horse down to Robinson's, for you said you expected to return the next morning.

Q. by Do.—Was you present at a conversation which passed between Colonel Hamilton and myself at Robinson's house after my examination before General Washington?

A.—I was present at a conversation between you and Colonel Hamilton, but I do not know whether before or dier your examination before General Washington?

A.—I was present at a conversation between you and Colonel Hamilton, but I do not know whether before or dier your examination before General Washington?

A.—I do recould have the present by the following the control of t

(To be continued.) Louisville, Ky.

[Correspondence of the Herals]
LOUISVILLE, Ky, Nov. 25th, 1842.
Grand Bal Masqué et Costumé a Louisville. "There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital had gathered there
Her beauty and her chivalry, and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men;
A thousand hearts beat happily."

It was a scene resplendent with wit, beauty, and costume that presented itself at the Palais d'Oor, on the long looked for evening of the grand bal et nasqué et costumé. The gorgeous mirrors reflected back the graceful forms of many a Hebe and June, and the most magnificent costumes that taste and art could fashion, gave evidence that expense was not spared on that night. For a moment, as you glancad your eye o'er the waving throng, one was reminded of some magnificent fete in the golden days of Venice, or of a Parisian carnival in all its

Four splendid rooms, with Oriental tapestry, both Four splendid rooms, with Oriental tapestry, both rich and rare, lighted by a thousand luminaries, streaming o'er costitest carpets of Turkey's bazaur, divans, tabrets, and lover's lounges, and with sofas of richest embroidered satin, were well adapted for such a lete. Here was the "Ballad Singet," whose sightingale notes "came o'er the ear like the sweet south," enchanting every one. Here the gentle "Zuleika," in robes of purest of white, sat surrounded, not weening her faithful Selim, was sighing afar in distant chimes, for one so blithe and gay. And here is the beautiful "Rebecca," whose jetty curls and eyes so inquid black, shone peerless "indist the dazzling constellation. There steps with queenly air and noble gait, the "Hindoo Princess," glittering with gems and pearls of rarest cost and beauty.

"She slone shone fairest of the night,
With matchies pearls and jewels bright,"
And here's the "Greek Girl," so much admired

in New York, but it appeared to me your general charses we as in avor of the country. General contact in the country since leaving Mew York?

A.—At Dobbé Ferry I remember seeing you pass and repess as one of the Convention of the State of New York. The convention was then sitting at Harlem. It was one who examining you, you produced your credentials of being one of the Convention.

Q. by Do—What has been my general character in the country since leaving new York?

A.—B. Do leaving the west of the your seed to the country and from several conversations have had with you within this twister months you appeared to me to beso.

All for Sarraw Holcoms, produced by Mr. Smith, was siftend with you within this twister months you appeared to me to beso.

A.—M. Smith having desired me to purchase hin two your shall be the country, and from several conversations have had been on the country and from several conversations have been on the country and from several conversations have been on the country and from several conversations have been on the country and from several conversations have been on the country and from several conversations have been on the country and from several conversations have been on the country and from several conversations have been on the country and from several conversations have been on the country and from several conversations have been determined by the country and from several conversations have been determined by the country and from several conversations have been determined by the country and from several conversations have been dead to be such as the country and from several conversations have been dead to be such as the country and from several conversations have been dead to be such as the several conversation have been dead to be such as the several conversation have been dead to be such as the such as the several conversation have been dead to be such as the su "On whose snowy neck, a cross she wore, Which Jews might aiss and infidels adore."

night. Here goes the Grand Turk, with robes in ported from the Bosphorous—

"Who stood like Atlas with a world of words

Now hails the spirit stirring waltz; and soon is lost with the "merry peasant belle" in the inspiring mazes of the dance. Col. Blenheim, with so much "otium cum dignitate," and Corporal Philosophy, so famed for love and argument, were seen grouped with the Dominican brotherhood, led by good old Boniface in bold array. The Unknown Fair fitted about with much vivacity, whilst a very old priest, whose frosty beard contrasted strangely with his sable mantle, stood aloof, as though his heart still beats in harmony with the gay and festive scene before him. The brawny Savage too was there, clad in his native costume, with tomahawk and pipe, looking on with grave composure and silent dignity.

looking on with grave composure and silent dignity.

Not a few of the most rich and beautiful costumes appeared amongst the many, who were not masked and who received the court and admiration of each and every one. Amongst these were conspicuous, one whose noble air and Cleopatra fascinations struck deep the eye of all. Another, a dark eyed brunette belle of the "Eastern Shore," who dispensed her winning smiles to more than one worshipper at her shrine of love iness and beauty. Many, many more were there, but description beggars in attempting to give an idea of the most magnificent and splendid gala that has ever been given in the South or West.

A fine band of music gave out a melody in harmony with the rich warbling tones of a hundred voices, almost reminding fone of Calypeo's fabled grotto.

esounded from each gay spirit on that joyous night until "the cock had thrice done salutation to he morn," when the reluctant masques retired with isions bright to their enchanted slumbers.

[Correspondence of the Herald.]
MONTGOMERY, Orange Co., Nov. 26, 1842.

great commotion-motion motion, by a grand elope-ment, which came off last week. Verily, the mellennium approacheth! The parties were from the "old head quarters" of "Keysertown." The gallant swain is a married man, (God help him !) and has left behind him a wife. The young lady is rather flashy, but has previously borne a tolerable reputation. "Rumors are rife," of course, as to the soint of destination, for their course has only been point of destination, for their course has only been traced as far as your city. Some maintain that they have departed for Nauvoo, to swell and increase the number of the prophet's followers, others say they have left for England in the last packet, which is not, however, very probable; while a third party asserts that they may be found in New York, living at tip top, at a fashionable hotel, and there enjoying, without stint, the "sweets of unwedded bliss."

Instant steps, it is said, will be taken on the part of the deserted wife, to obtain a separation from her faithless spouse. Should the whereabouts of the latter be ascertained, too, he may have to stand a seduction suit from the enraged father. Bereaved old man! Every old maid finds out that she has long predicted this. I will inform you of the upshot.

"That same old coon" has been most effectually used up here. He was well skinned in this vicinity

"That same old coon" has been most effectually used up here. He was well skinned in this vicinity on the 8th inst., and is now buried decently, thanks to the exertions of your old friend Sweezey. We have sent one most unmitigated saint to the Assembly—that can't be helped now, though.

I hear of another case of crim. con. hereabouts, which will "open rich," particulars anon. "Keysertown" and hereabouts are the devil's own "diggings" for fun.

Philadelphia,

[Correspondence of the Herald.] PHILADRLPHIA, Nov. 30, 1842. The trial of Milton J. Alexander is progressing very slowly indeed. The whole of yesterday was occupied in obtaining a jury, which, at a late hour in the

slowly indeed. The whole of yesterday was occupied in obtaining a jury, which, at a late hour in the evening, was succeeded in. The excitement is intense—every avenue to the Court room being densely thronged long before the hour of opening the Court, with persons eager to gain admittance. The prisoner appears calm and collected, winning the favorable impression of the immense concourse of spectators who crowd the Court from day to day.—His father, an aged and venerable looking old gentleman, and a brother, are in constant attendance, as well as numerous witnesses from Kentucky. None seem more dejected, oppressed, and heart-broken, than his poor grey-haired parent. His counsel are among the best the country possesses, and his case will be ably conducted throughout. There were but three women in attendance to-day!

The first witness called this morning, was Randolph Campbell, colored porter in Storin & Morgan's exchange office. The testimony of this witness was vague and indefinite—he proved nothing to implicate the prisoner.

Jacob Francis, colored, was the next witness called. He is a porter, and like the former, was vague and indefinite, and did not, as I could perceive, criminate the detendant in the least.

David Brown, colored, was then called. The testimony of this witness was more of a character in accordance with the case. He went pretty far towards proving the connection of the prisoner with Lougee, the deceased—saw him leave the latter's office, run away, followed him, and saw him arrested.

John Webs, white, was next examined; but his testimony proved nothing against the defendant.

Wm. M. Broom, white, an apprentice to E. Rhy-

John Wan, white, was next examined; but his testimony proved nothing against the defendant.

Wm. M. Broom, white, an apprentice to E. Rhyno.

This witness, proved the death of Mr. Lougee, and the incidents connected with his dying moments, but had nothing to do with implicating the prisoner as the cause of that death.

Pending the examination of the above, the Court, at 2 o'clock, adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

It commenced snowing this morning at 10 o'clock, and has continued ever since without the least cessation, up to the hour of closing my letter, 4 o'clock, with but little prospect of its stopping.

Sam Williams, the desperate burglar referred to in a former letter, was yesterday convicted before Judge Doran, of committing a rape upon the person of an old woman aged 70, and also of the charge of burglary, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment.

The decision in the case of McEwen & Shea, for a new trial, will be given to-morrow. More humbug.

a new trial, will be given to-indicate bug.

Mr. Hackett is fulfilling a very successful engagement at the Walnut street theatre. The manager and lessee of this popular establishment are leaving nothing undone to please the public. They have gained the applause of the most respectable audiences that have attended our theatres this season, and certainly they merit the thanks of the community for the course they have pursued in selecting and securing the most eminent and distinguished talent in the country.

curing the most eminent and distinguished talent in the country.

The Olympic has now become the favorite place of resort with a large portion of our respectable families. Welsh has done much for the amusement of the citizens of Philadelphia, and has presented, from the very opening of his spiendid establishment, one continued series of popular entertainments, in which the most wonderful performers of the age The Chesnut is closed for a few nights, in order that the opera may be successfully produced.

The Arch street theatre will shortly close, and the company join the managerie, which enters the old Walnut street circus.

Philadelphia.

[Corresondence of the Herald.]

Philadelphia, Nov. 30, 1842.

Winter has set in rather unhandsomely. While I am writing it is snowing hard, and the people begin to look forward in good earnest to a stormy season. It will go hard with some of us during the cold weather; for it cannot be denied that there is a great deal of distress among us, though it is chiefly among such persons as are most anxious to hide it from observation. But it is precisely that class of men whose poverty is most affecting, and whose sulferings are severe in proportion to the pains they take to conceal them. I knew of many instances of persons accustomed to live in affluence, being actually turned out of doors, and of others who were in a habit of considering themselves rich, being obliged, for the support of themselves and their families, to recourse to hard labor. Men are seen on our wharves who once did a business of \$30,000 a year, and people whose houses were wont to be thrown open to polite and fashionable company, are glad to receive boarders at the rate of four or five dollars a week. The consequence of this move is that the business of the regular boarding houses is spoiled to a degree which scarcely enables the poor ladies who keep them to make a sordid living by them. Some fashionable ones, though in Chesnut street and Girard, row are doing pretty well, and you may some rashionable ones, though in Chesnut street and Girard, row are doing pretty well, and you may expect some account of their doings pretty soon. I am only waiting for the dancing to commence to give you a synopsis of the pretty hands and feet that are figuring there, besides something

to give you a synopsis of the pretty hands and feet that are figuring there, besides something else.

A story is going the rounds among the tattlers of our scandal loving city, to the effect that a "blow up" is soon to come off among the members of a family in high life here. Some of the parties are eminent in law and and politics, and through the agency of a law suit, the publication of much delicate family history, 'its said, will enlighten the wonder-loving world with the "whysand wherefores" among our exclusives. One of them, so the story goes, is either married or about to be married, to the daughter of a rich old Quaker. I shall inform myself of all the facts, as to how the lassie was wooed and won, and all that sort of thing—the cause of the rumpus, and where it will be both piquant and refreshing in these dull times. You remember what I told you, in the commencement of my correspondence, about the "romance" of our society, and you see now that I am as good as my word. The kind is not always that which would suit the genius of Bulwer; but those of our lawyers who are generally managing that sort of business, make it interesting in another way.

The trial of Alexander for the murder of Lougee is continuing to excite the strongest interest. The opinion that the jury will never agree, and that, in consequence, he will be acquitted, which I expressed to you in yesterday's letter, is gaining ground fast, and I am sorry to say appears to be founded on a correct estimation of our administration of justice. There are four jurors among them, whose names I could mention, who will oppose any verdict of guilty, and there are those among us who do not consider the murder of a broker an offence against society. There is a mawkinsh feeling too, against capital punishments, which acts in favor of the prisoner, and which is a sufficient reason, in the minds of some, for suffering the criminal to escape. Send your rejected segars by all means, and if you have no other use for them, the six bottless of champaigne which wer

be but another and more cowardly means of repudiation.

A most amusing, though somewhat humiliating scene, happened in the Court of Common Pleas this morning. Edward Thompson, of tea-case notoriety, who was a few years ago the most extensive East India merchant in Philadelphia, and who made a brilliant explosion, came in collision with his son-inlaw Joseph Parker Norris, who, a year or two ago, was expelled from the bar for "swift practice." The poor old man now lives in comparative obscurity, shunned by his family and thore dear friends who were went to par ake of his munificent liberality. During an arry coloquy between the father-in-law and his hopeful son, the terms "beast," "rascal," &c. &c. were applied by the former to the latter. What a world is ours!

Court of Common Pleas.

Before Judge Inglis.

Dac. 1—John F. Hazenan vs. Henry Siefkie.—This was an action brought against the detendant to recover the value of a pipe of gin. The value of the gin is set down at \$94.96. The luquor was sold on the 20th Feb. last. On the 10th of same month, Dorst Hoseff obtained a verdet segaints Frederick Sief kie, the brother of the defendant in this suit, for \$000, in an action for breach of promise of marriage. About the 26th March last, the defendant in this suit suit of sold out under this execution, and the store purchased by Mr. Hibbard. The plaintiff brings this suit to recover the value of the pipes of gin, \$94.50, alleging that the same was sold out under this execution, and the store purchased by Mr. Hibbard. The plaintiff brings this suit to recover the value of the pipes of gin, \$94.50, alleging that the same was sold to the detendant in this suit, and not to Frederick. The defendant insists that he has paid the whole amount to within \$21, which he is willing to pay. In the course of his remarks the Judge observed, that the only point in this case is to which of the Sickers this pipe of gin was sold. A man may promise as often as he picases, and as solemnly as he picases, to pay a debt of another, but unless there was some consideration, or unless the contract was reduced to writing, it can have no effect in a court of law, whatever the promise might be good for in the form of conscience. He may at any time repudiate such a debt. In this case, very much depends upon the credibility of the witnesses, of which you must be the judge. The question respecting a dormant partnership does not appear to be much pressed nor every much relied upon. The case generally turns upon the point, to whom the credit was given. After briefly recapitulating the testimory, the Judge submitted the case to the jury, who retired, and in ten minutes brought in a verdict for the defendant. John Gramer vs. Josiah S. Platt.—In continuation.—The Jury appeared, except one absent by consent, and re

For plaintiffs, E. W. Bishop—For defendant, E. Van Winkle.

U. S. Circuit Court.

Before Judge Thompson.

Drc. 1.—Francis Carnes and Nathaniel Gleames vs.

Jesse Hoyt.—This was an action brought against the Collector to recover back the amount of \$234 62, which was paid by him under protest. The question for the jury to determine was simply whether the article called jujube paste, and also the article called glean and also the article called granula's paste are comfits or sweetmeats preserved in brandy and sugar, or whether they are medicinal drugs. If they are sweetmeats then, they are subject to a duty of twenty-five percent; whereas, if they are medicinal drugs, then, by the actoi Congress of 1828, they are admitted free.

Mr. Delluc testified that the article of jujube is a preparation composed of jujube, gum arabic, sugar and water. The article jujube is a pictoral fruit grown in the south of France. According to Verey's work on Pharmacy, jujube paste is composed of jujube 1, gum arabic of sugar of water 30. Other authorities were produced, giving substantially the same results. This article is used exclusively for coughs and colds. Sugar and gum arabic are the basis. The jury found for the plaintiffs, and assess their damages at \$253 38, six cents cost.

Emerson and Frichard for plaintiffs. B. F. Butler for defendant.

The United States vs. Abraham C. Thompson.—The de-Before Judge Thompson.

their damages at \$255 as, and cents cost.

Emerson and Prichard for plaintiffs. B. F. Butler for defendant.

The United States vs. Abraham C. Thompson.—The defendants pleaded not guitty. On motion of Mr. Price, counsel for the prisoner, ordered that the cause go off for the term, on condition that the defendant renew his recognizances, and the United States have leave to take the depositions of witnesses on their behalf.

Austin Packard vs. Loftus Wood—Trespass on the Case.—This was an action for the violation of a patent. The plaintiff is the assignee of all the right and interest of Ebenezer Andrews and Stephen Austin to a cooking stove of a certain construction, for which a patent had been obtained on the 1st of July, 1836. On account of some defective specification, a new patent was obtained June 8th, 1842.

Much time was occupied in giving a description of the stove. And it is charged that the defendant in this suit has made use of and sold to others, to be used the said improved stoves of the plaintiff. The damages are laid at \$5000.

The defence set up is, that the plaintiff's steve, which

50000.

The defence set up is, that the p'aintiff's stove, which he had patented, was no new invention, and also that the defendant's stoves are of a different construction. The

ase is still on.

Mr. Staples for plaintiff; Mr. Wood for defendant.

Before Judge Betts.

Dec. 1—Morsoss.—Barry Corse—In this case there had been two trials by Jury, after it had been submitted to the decision of the Court. It was now moved that the question be taken from the Jury, and decided upon by the Court. The only question was whether Barney Corse had, or had not alleged a false and fictious debt in his schedule. He first tried a Jury, which stood ten to two against him. He then tried another Jury, which gave a verdict against him. They new alleged an error of counsel in bringing the case at all before a jury, and seek to have a decision by the Court. The counsel, on the other side, denied the right or power of the Court to grant the motion, inasmuch as the party had made their election, and having made it, ithey were bound to abide by it. Corse's counsel, on the other hand, claimed that they had made a mistake, and applied to the Court for relief, which the Court had a right to grant. They claimed that it was analogous to the ordinary proceedings upon a demurrer. They stated that his reasons, in the first instance, for going to a jury, were a misunderstanding of the law. As to the finding of the Jury, they alleged that the verdict was not obtained upon proper evidence.

There were several other motions of no special interest to the public generally.

Case of Amory and Leeds.—The decision in this case will be given to morrow morning (Friday).

(G—It may be useful to the profession to state that Judge Betts holds his Court in his Chambers every day of the week—the first three days for the transaction of Admiralty business.—and the other three (Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays) for Bankruptcy business. He will sit with Judge Thompson in the Circuit Court only, on criminal cases.

County Court.

Judge Ulshoeffer presiding.

Present Judges Inglis and Ingraham, His Honor the Mayor, and Board of Aldermen, the Recorder, and Counsel on both sides, with the exception of Mr. Lord.

Thial of Justice Parker, Resumed.

Dec. 1-On the opening of the Court, Mr. Brady stated that Mr. Lord was still absent, not yet having returned from Albany, and that there was no prospect of his returning this evening. He therefore moved an adjournment till some other day. After some discussion, the Court adjourned to Thursday, the 18th of December instant.

Common P. RAS.—Part I.—Nos. 103, 103, 107, 109, 111, 118, 115, 117, 119, 121.
Part 2.—Nos. 70, 74, 68, 44, 135, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84.

Part 2.—Nos. 70, 74, 68, 44, 139, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84.

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